NOVEMBER 15, 1853.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street. Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Senti-receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Among the arrivals at the National Hotel, vesterday, we noticed the name of William Chambers, esq., the celebrated publisher, of Edinburgh, Scotland, accompanied by Mr. Armonr. of Toronto, U. C.

THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO OCEANS.

Since the first explorations of the two Americas various schemes of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific have been proposed and discussed. But of late the public attention has been directed more particularly to a railroad communication between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. That highway is demanded by the exigencies of commercial intercourse, and we believe that it will be made by private en-

Yet the completion of the Pacific railroad on any of the lines that have been proposed cannot do away with the necessity for water communication between the two oceans, to accommodate the heavy trade from eastern Asia and the islands in the Pacific ocean. So far from it, the railroad makes the demand for the water communication more imperative, while the water communication calls for railway facilities. The one is necessary for the other.

These remarks have been suggested by articles we have seen in our exchanges, having reference to a junction of the two oceans across the isthmus of Darien. We have inquired into this project, so that we might speak understandingly with regard to it. The information we have received is from the highest source: and therefore our statements in that regard cannot be viewed as hypothetical.

Docter Black, of Kentucky, who has resided in London for some years, succeeded in enlistcracy. Their wealth, and too frequently their guished engineer, in the scheme of cutting through the Isthmus of Darien. Sir Charles large means, and occupies a high position in public confidence, which he has won by a successful career. His connection with the proposed inter-oceanic communication was in ment of Hon. Abbot Lawrence, our former Minister to England.

Doctor Black and Sir Clarles Fox agreed to have a thorough investigation made of the Isthmus of Darien, and that every precaution should be taken to impart American nationality to the enterprise. To that end the arrangement was misinterpret? made by which the management of all proceedings should be placed in the hands of Doctor the detachment from the home squadron to to the literary vanity of their preceptors. make the survey. We know Lieut, Strain well. prising-and we do no injustice to the officers of our navy when we say that a better selection for such a service could not have been

But we do not understand that the governtion entirely. Its object is, if we are rightly that it does not believe. informed, to give nationality to the enterprise. and authenticity to results. The Isthmus has already been examined by Dr. Black's agents. Mr. Lionel Gisbourne and Mr. Forde, civil engineers, were sent there, and made a reconnaissance. They landed at Port Escosais, an old Scotch settlement, long since abandoned. Then they crossed the coast ridge of the Cordilleras. when they were taken by the Indians, and conducted down the Caledonia river to Caledonia bay, on the Caribbean sea. After being re- and of the blessings of government. leased, they went to Panama, and thence to the Gulf of San Mignel, on the Pacific coast, ernment is a despotism, or where a few men and recommenced their reconnaissance from the govern, which is called an oligarchy, there is into the Gulf of San Mignel, a safe and capacious harbor, and is navigable for the largest vessels for seven miles; having for that dis- when the people are either by themselves. or tance thirty-six feet water at low tide. The point at which the navigation of the Savana must the people be educated. ceases is but thirty-three miles from Caledonia between the two oceans is only one hundred tirely cut through by the Caledonian river.

With this information, it is proposed to make deep and one hundred and sixty feet wide. swer. A canal, with locks, would no more many, have the same origin. serve the purposes of commerce than a railthe enterprise gives it all needful stability. final and permanent officers.

information to our readers, touching a matter those who are opposed to the sducation of the of great public concern. No assistance is masses are the members of the opposing party. asked from the federal government further They would educate a few, but keep the many than that we have mentioned. It stands upon in darkness. They know that education the footing of a private enterprise. Its direc- would give them the knowledge of their rights, tion is in American hands. We therefore and that when those rights are asserted and lies that relate to things of general utility and wish that it may meet with none but favorable successfully maintained, that all men, the high necessity. A monopoly of wheat would be

and a fraction, of editorial in its issue of Satur-

The text on which it comments, is an extract vinced; but, since its misconstruction is calcuits trusting readers, we hope to be pardoned for replying to it. Whatever emanates from that grave, dignified, and venerable journal is entitled to consideration. The Intelligencer exercises a powerful influence. Whether it upholds truth, or advocates error, what it says goes forth with the combined force of private worth and professsional eminence, to make its impress on the mind.

In this view, we cannot consent to permit three grave columns of elaborately prepared editorial, based upon misconceived data and abounding in erroneous views, to go forth unanswered. Not only does the Intelligencer saddle on Governor Johnson sentiments that are calculated to injure him, but it makes the demperatic party responsible for the same. The Intelligencer says:

"From the earlier portion of this extract it will be seen that Governor Johnson, as a genuine and consistent democrat, entertains a natural repugnance for "academies and coledges." It is clear that he regards education as inimical to democracy, or to the principles of the "democratic party proper," as he elsewere calls it: and in this we confess it as our own opinion that the worthy governor is more than half right. We have long shrewdly suspected as much ourselves, though perhaps it least became us to say it.'

Now, if our neighbor, always, we know, unvilling to do injustice, will but glance again at the extract constituting its text, it will find not one word against colleges, academies, or institutions of learning. Governor Johnson says:

"I have not deemed it improper nor out of lace, on this occasion, to make a single allusion to the young men of our country. Many of them, while at our academies and colleges, and when in the study of their professions, impreceptors-many of whom are bigoted and supercilious on account of their literary attainments and assumed superior information on Fox is a man of great professional ability, of most subjects-inspire their students with false ideas of their own superiority, mixed with a superabundance of self-esteem, which causes them to feel that the great mass of mankind were intended by their creator to be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water;' that it is in this some measure due to the earnest encourage government as it was in olden Rome between e patricians and plebeians; where, in fact, the people never enjoyed, for one moment, the pure liberty and freedom of thought and of action which is enjoyed by the people of the United

> Is not candor forced to admit that our worthy neighbor has read to misunderstand and

The governor is evidently lecturing a vain, foolish, and egotistical class of young men. Black—that one half of the directory should who assume airs of superiority over their felconsist of American citizens, and that one half low citizens; and his object is to trace their of the stock should be open to American sub- pride to its origin. If he had thought that it scription. In order to carry out the idea of was referable to colleges and academies, the scription. In order to carry out the idea of giving American nationality to the work, an aphonesty and candor for which the Intelligencer with the court at Madrid a compact whose replication has been made to the Secretary of the extols him would have led him to say so. In sult will be the immediate ruin of the island, Navy to authorize a survey of the Isthmus, stead, however, of attributing it to institutions That application has been, as we learn, favor- of learning, he attributes it to their wealth, ably considered, and Lieutenant Isaac G. Strain which fills the heads of young weak men with has been selected as the person to command wrong estimates of themselves and others, and

The whole scope of the article in the Intelli-We have known him for many years. He is a gencer, is to convey the idea that democracy is man of great ability—quick, active, and enter- opposed to education. That is the stereotyped charge that the whigs love to make against the democrats. Is there any foundation for it?

We are persuaded that the Intelligencer reigiously believes it-because it has so often given its emphatic sanction to it-and we know ment survey is intended as an original explora- that the Intelligencer would sanction nothing

> Why should democrats be opposed to education? "Tis education forms the common mind." A democracy is a government by the people. A pure democracy is a government by the people themselves in primary assemblage. A democracy like ours, is a government by the people, through their elected representatives. To govern, requires mind, intelligence, information. education. Democrats peculiarly approvenay, require a general diffusion of education

Where one man governs, which form of govwest, discovering that the Savana River empties | not the same need of popular education. The rulers think, feel, and act for the people They must be intelligent and educated to do so. But their elected delegates the ruling power, then

Give us colleges, give us schools-give us bay on the Atlantic coast. The summit range an all pervading system of education. We desire to see the boy in humble life, fitted to ocand fifty feet high, with a narrow base; and cupy and adorn the highest station. We do the eastern coast ridge of the Cordilleras is en | not want to see education confined to those, who call themselves the "silk stocking gentry."

To attribute to the democracy, a desire to a canai or rather to open a strait from the keep the masses in ignorance, is to do them Savana river to Caledonia bay, thirty feet much injustice. We venture the assertion that all the measures that have been suggested to without locks, so that the largest vessels may diffuse intelligence, have originated with the go through, passing each way. This is a great democracy-as all the efforts to transfer power undertaking. Nothing but a strait will and from the hands of the few, to the hands of the

Who have honored learning more than the road. But we understand that there will be democracy? It elevated Jaffarson to the presino difficulty as to the requisite means. Indency, It regarded Calhoun as an oracle. It deed, the connection of Sir Charles Fox with placed Paulding in the cabinet. It seduced that great scholar, Legare, from his loved re-An agent is now in China to procure labor in tirement into the councils of the nation. It such quantity that the whole line of improve- numbers among its leaders some of the first ment may be proceeded with at the same time and most cultivated minds of the nation. It under the direction of the provisional organiza- has sent some of the most distinguished litertion which has been made preparatory to the ary men as its representatives in foreign countries.

We state these facts on good authority as We throw back the charge. We say that

Under this imposing and attractive caption, state of things brought about. They want the our able and venerable contemporary of the chosen few pampered, fed, indulged, and the National Intelligencer, treats us to three columns | mighty many to be their "hewers of wood and their drawers of water."

As the light of the sun shines on all, so do we from the recent inaugural address of Governor on all. As all breathe the same air, so metaphysical subtleties and scholastic vagaries. we have emerged long since from the dark ages sanction. The Intelligencer, however, has read it only to | -we are in the nineteenth century-we are inmisunderstand, and commented on it only to a free country-and what we most desire to seemisinterpret. Both unintentional, we feel con- is a general diffusion of knowledge, that we may direct aright the destinies of our country, and lated to mislead many of the willing minds of set a bright example to other and less favored instant:

THE VOICE OF THE CUBAN PEOPLE. The following is an extract from an article in La Voz del Puebla Cubana-"The voice of the Cuban People"-the organ of independence, printed privately at Havana, October 29, two days before the Crescent City sailed from that

Everything relating to Cuba is at this time matter of peculiar interest. Great events are now on foot, and the opinions and sympathies of the Cubaus in regard to them are not without their importance. The paper above referred to has the following:

"England, who has not, without some good and sufficient object, been the jest of Spain in the constant infraction of the treaties concluded with the latter in 1817 and 1835, who has employed millions in the prosecution of her po-litico-philanthropic plans in relation to Cuba, and who, moreover, is anxious to secure herself against the day when 'her acquired rights, ner money and her hopes would vanish before a political change now contemplated on the Island, has determined to adopt, and has adopted a conclusive resolution, which will alter our social condition, entail our ruin, and carry us God knows whither.' This we ascribe to the lethargy of the indifferent and incredulous, who are sleeping in the lap of a criminal negligence; to the revolutionary spirit of the Island, to the easy temper of the United States in their obsequious yielding to British demands, and to the weakness and critical position of Spain. The English government has tolerated the slave trade in the Island. It would have suppressed it had it desired so to do, for it could command as much influence here as it did not long ago in Greece, having here, as in the latter region, both right and force on its side; and it has not exercised that force because it wished to heap up testimony for its future complaints, and to operate in Cuba whenever a fair occasion and the force of circumstances should give it the most available

opening,
"This favorable moment has arrived. A rown minister of England has been heard ounselling a minister of Spain to abolish slavery altogether, as a means of preventing the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Another minister (Lord Clarendon) said beore Parliament, in the sessions of May 25 and 30, of this year, that the government of her Britannic Majesty had determined to put an end to so abominable a traffic by her own force and power. Another, (Lord John Russell,) in combatting the communication of Mr. Everett, has avowed that a declaration of independence, favored by the United States, in order to protect themselves from revolts on the part of the blacks, would be looked upon as a formal annexation; and in the conclusion of his reply has added that Great Britain reassumes her complete liberty of action, and that upon any occasion that may arise, she will be the mistress of her own course, whatever plan she may deem it proper to follow, either with other

powers, or alone. "There is no longer any room to doubt that with the explicit stipulation of final abolition, which will bring in its train disorders, insurrections, and other calamities. The whole American press has raised the cry of alarm. may already be too late for the United States to avoid the fatal gulf. And what have we to do? Shall we let ourselves be sacrificed like sheep? Between such a catastrophe, and a revolution which would save both peninsulas and Cubans, can there be a moment of hesi-

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW IN PORT ROYAL, VIRGINIA.

The first cattle show and agricultural fair, held by the Rappahannock river society, was held in Port Royal, Virginia, on the 10th and 11th instants. From the list of articles contained in the Fredericksburg Herald of last evening, it seems that a premium was offered for almost every conceivable product of agricultural and mechanical industry. The exhipition is said to have been quite successful. Col. Edward T. Taylor, of King George county, was re-elected president. That distinguished and veteran farmer, Edmund Ruffin, esq., was

The address was delivered by Hon. Willoughby Newton, who is distinguished as well in agriculture as in politics. Of his address the Herald says:

"The address of Mr. Newton was delivered on the show ground at Port Royal, on Friday. Not less than two thousand persons listened with the most marked attention. It was replete with facts of interest and portrayed the haracter of men, who, though numbered with he dead, yet live in the hearts and affections of grateful people. Tributes were paid to former griculturists of Virginia; Washington, Madison, Munroe, to Taylor of Carolina, Currie of ancaster, Garnett of Essex, and others, who levoted their time, and gave of their stores of nformation in order to advance and elevate agriculture to its true dignity. Mr. N., in a reference, paid one of the handsomest tributes ve have yet seen, to the farmer of Marshfield,

"The society has ordered one thousand copies of the address to be printed, which precludes he recessity of even a partial review. It was haste, powerful, eloquent.

FARMS AND GUANO.

Death is said to be a leveller-misfortune is said to be a leveller. So is stage-coach travelling, and a hotel dinner-table; but the greatest of all levellers is guano. For people with poor land-and most farmers have poor land-it has proved of inestimable advantage. Guano has inaugurated a new epoch in the history of agriculture. An acre that was not worth cultivating, a few years ago, is now, by means of guano, made as productive as a corresponding fraction of the richest land. It puts good land and poor land on a level. It puts rich men and poor men on a level. It is emphatically a leveller. It is destined to produce great results. We do not doubt that a liberal plan for its more general diffusion will ere long be devised. Monopolies of all sorts are odious. But chiefly and especially odious are monoposuccessfully maintained, that all men, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, would be bad, of corn, of any of the necessaries of life; no," said the gentleman, "I never give less."

GENIUS AND MISSION OF DEMOCRACY. political equals. They do not desire such a for it would put it into the power of one person, or a few persons to starve, or, at least, to diet the great mass of a nation.

The same may be said of a monopoly in respect of guano-that great fructifier, by means of which corn and wheat are made. The more desire to see the light of education shining general its use becomes the better it will be for the great mass of the people-the better for Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. The gover- do we desire to see all exercising the same the country. To any proper scheme, looking nor's address, or, rather, that portion of it political powers. We have passed the savage to a general diffusion of the benefits of this which is copied, abounds, we acknowledge, in state-we have passed the patriarchal state- great fertilizer, we are prepared to give our

> NEW YORK ELECTIONS. We extract the following from the column of the Albany Argus of the 11th and 12th

"The returns continue to come in gloriously for the national democracy.

"They present, with rare exceptions, the same unvarying tenor. Everywhere the 'Old Guard' have gone on conquering and to conquer—literally routing the 'Swiss corps,' which, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder,

have fought for pay and rations.
"The indications are strong that the national democracy have outvoted the freesoil and soft erew. 'Insubordination' certainly reigns throughout the State."

"THE STATE,-Our correspondents in differ ent parts of the State continue to chronicle brilliant achievements of the national democracy They are without a parallel, under all the cir cumstances, in the political annals of this

"But we are yet without sufficiently accurate data to form the basis of a reliable calculation as to the result as between the national democ racy and their freesoil opponents. We trust our democratic friends will send us the figures, or an approximation of the actual results in their respective counties as soon as practic-

"For the present, it is sufficient to say that the reported and ascertained results, thus far, are highly auspicious of a splendid national democratic triumph—be the difference in the vote between the democratic and freesoil tickets what it may. It cannot be large one way or

From the New York Herald.

"NEW YORK ELECTION.—The returns eived vesterday from the interior continue favorable to the national democrats, and indicate that the State ticket nominated by them has received more votes than that nominated by the freesoilers, notwithstanding the support given to the latter by the national and State adninistrations.

"In addition to the gains for the national emocrats, mentioned in the Herald vesterday, compared with the vote for Cass and Van Buren, n 1848, we have information that Delaware county shows a large gain for the nationals, equal, probably, to 1,000; Niagara, 1,484, instead of 1,000, as first stated; Jefferson, 1;500; Ulster, 300; Genesee, 500; Livingston, 1,500; Vayne, 1,000-total gains for the nationals in hese counties, 7,284.

"The freesoilers gain in Greene county, about 800, compared with the vote of 1848; in Chautauque, 300; in Otsego, 1,000; in Tioga, 500gains in these counties, 2,000.

"It will be seen by these returns, that the balance of gains is largely in favor of the na-tional democrats; and it now appears almost certain that at least a portion of the State ticket, headed by George W. Clinton, must have a majority over the freesoilers in the State-the whig state ticket, of course, being elected by a rote nearly equal to that of the two sections of the democrats combined."

We take from that sterling and sensible lemocratic paper, the "Evansville (Indiana) Democratic Enquirer," the following article in reference to the interference of Secretary Guthrie with the affairs and feuds of the two divisions of the democratic party in New York:

"THE HARDS .- From the evidences which are pouring in upon us, it is made apparent that a majority of the democratic party condemn the intermeddling of the administration in the New York difficulties. We would like to put a case, as follows, to some of our southern exchanges which do not-those exchange which reach the Madison Courier Supposed that a convention in Mississippi called to nominate men for the various State offices, the southern rights democrats and the Union democrats had disagreed. Imagine, for the sake of an example, that the southern rights men, armed with bowie knives and revolvers, had located themselves near the platform and threatened to anatomize any Union man who should dare to ascend it or to open his mouth. Suppose that a leading fire-eater had been heard to say to his armed Janizaries: "if those Union men attempt to speak, hiss them down, and if you can't hiss them down,

damn 'em, knock 'em down.' "Conceive that the Union men, indignant at this open effort to overawe them, and certain, too, from the speeches, organs, &c., of the fire eaters, that they were not sincere in their political protestations, should leave the convention and nominate men in whom they could rely. Imagine, then, after this State disagreement, that Mr. Guthrie wrote a letter to the collector of some port, ordering him to place an equal number of southern rights democrats and Union democrats in office. Suppose the so-called organs of the administration had immediately attacked the Union democrats. Suppose that leading officials had intermeddled in all manner of ways in the State difficulties, that the Union men had been maligned and abused in numerous papers, and it had been declared that any man who refused to support the fire-eating ticket was hostile to the administration. Would not the Union democracy have risen in their wrath, and said a great many hard things against the men who thus intermeddled with affairs which did not concern them? Would not the universal opinion of the south have disapproved of the of the administration in taking part in local difficulties?

"'The name being changed, the fable apolies' to the hards of New York. The administration has pursued exactly the course de-tailed above. It has superadded, too, to the error of taking part at all in a State affair, the greater one of taking the wrong side. Any intermeddling would have been regretted by sober and sensible men; but if an evil had to be accomplished, it should have leaned in its results towards the right.

"But the deed has been done. There is now no remedy for it. We have raised our humble voice in warning. Many papers all over the country have taken the same ground. The administration will be more cautious for the future, we are certain. Our support of its measures will not be impaired by the mistake it has ommitted. Mr. Pierce acted for the best; he was wrongly advised. Let him stick to the principles of his inaugural, to the resolutions of Saltimore, and to the time-honored tenets of the democratic party, and his executive course will meet with all the approbation which has been anticipated for it. The election in New York comes off to-day. The long agony will then be over. We would as soon think of exressing our opinion on the next row in Five oints as on the exact results of the election, But we think, at least we hope very strongly, that the party of the compromise and the Union—the hards—will be triumphant."

A gentleman who greatly disliked the cus tom of giving fres to servants, provided himself with some farthings, and on leaving the next party he attended, presented one to the the door. "I beg your pardon," says "but you have made a mistake!" "O,

GREAT NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION. In accordance with a notice, inviting the at-District of Columbia, and the citizens of the several States sojourning here, opposed to free-soilism, or any recognition of the same by a democratic administration," to meet at Copp's Saloon, last night, a dense crowd assembled at that place. Prosperi's band was in attendance,

to enliven with its music.

Over the platform were printed banners of the following purport: "G. C. Bronson, 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." D. S. DICKINSON: The Constitution can only be maintained by democratic principles untainted by freesoilism." "The rights of the States; no interference of the general government. "No union with the enemies of the Union." "To the national democracy of New York, the south sends greeting her love and confidence." "The Baltimore platform; not for the time being, but for all time."

The meeting was called to order by Major Chase, who moved that Charles S. Wallach take the chair as president of the meeting. This was agreed to.

Major Wallach, having taken the stand, said : Fellow-Citizens: You are probably aware hat the call of this meeting has been actuated by a desire simply, without an appeal to the prejudices or the passions of individuals, to express our hearty gratification at the moral ictory and triumph achieved by the friends of of the Union in the result of the recent politi

cal contest in the Empire State.

I need not, in accepting the high honor conferred in your invitation to preside over this large assemblage, advert to the distractions nor dilate on the questions involved in the contro versy which there prevailed. I need only say the cause of the patriots, the national demo-crats, which looks to the support of the Constitution, on which our social and political insti tutions are based, and which has ever sustained the rights of each and every section of the Inion, meets, and has always met, my hear y support and co-operation; and I rejoice to per ve that these patriots and this cause are cherished by our brethren of the South.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the proceedings would be characterised the proceedings would be characterised by firmness, but moderation; and resumed his

seat amid applause.
On motion of Mr. Cornelius Wendell the organization of the meeting was completed by the appointment of several vice presidents and

Mr. Wendell, as one of those who had called he meeting, offered for its consideration the following resolutions. He had but one remark to make-if any gentleman could say, with truth and sincerity, that one single resolution, or one word, deviated from the principles of the democratic party, as established in 1844, renewed in 1848, and re-affirmed and strengthened in 1852, then he invoked the meeting to vote them down. He trusted that they would meet with the approbation of the meeting, and be unanimously adopted.

The resolutions are as follows:

Assembled in general meeting, the democratic publicans of the District of Columbia and citi republicans of the District of Columbia and cit-zens sojourning here from the several States of the Union, deeply interested in the recent strug-gle between the national democrats of the State of New York and the two freesoil factions of that State, one under the lead of John Van Buren and the other that of Wm. H. Seward, feel it a duty to express with form and solemnity their opinions upon the causes of that struggle, and its result as indicated by the returns of the late election; they

indicated by the returns of the late election; they therefore pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the nomination of Franklin Pierce as President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1852, was a consessequence entirely of his unmistakeable national antecedents; that his election to that highest office, by an unprecedented majority of the American people was a consequence of their belief and nce, by an unprecedented majority of the American people was a consequence of their belief and confidence in the rigidity of his national sentiments, and that his opinions and conduct during his whole political life, having been antipodal to the epinions and conduct of those who defeated Gen. Cass in '48 by voting for Martin Van Buren, 'the abolition candidate, commended him to the almost unanimous support of the States, and produced a most significant triumph over Sewardism and disunion.

Resolved, That the democratic national platform adopted in '44, reaffirmed in '48, and again reaffirmed and strengthened at Baltimore in 1852 by the democratic national convention, was not "amnesty," an act of general pardon to such men as defeated General Cass and trampled upon our principles in 1848, in a spirit reckless of the peretuity of this glorious confederacy, and regardnot reconcile any policy as consistent with the Baltimore platform and the motive of the Ameri-can people in electing the present federal execuive which recognizes abolitionism as a "section"

of the democratic party, and which would make its leaders our leaders. Resolved, That while we approve the inaugural of the President of the United States, and have entire confidence in the purity of his intentions and of his determination to carry out the general prin-ciples of the democratic party, we are constrained to say that the attempt which has been made by departments of the federal government to "crush national democracy in the State of New York, deserves the imi York, deserves the immediate attention of, and correction by, the President; that Mr. Guthrie's nterference with the local politics of a sovereign State, as illustrated in his correspondence with, and removal of, the collector of the port of New York, is regarded by us as an attempt to establish a most dangerous precedent, involving the dignity and rights of the several States, and disreputable to the general government in the estimation of the world and that, with Mr. Jefferson, we believe that though an officer of the government has a right to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen, and however given should have no effect to his preju-dice, we deem it "improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union to attempt to con-

rol or influence the free exercise of th Resolved, That we look upon the result of the nary significance; that the national democracy of that State, under the most depressing circum-stances, fought single handed, not only against the power and patronage of the State and general governments directed by John Van Buren and his eesoil coadjutors, but against the wilv Seward's organization; that having nothing to cheer them but the consciousness of right and principle, the vote they have polled is not only most cheering testimony of their integrity and reliability to the estimony of their integrity and remaining to the Union and the Constitution, but a convincing refutation of the slanderous charge that the demonstration of the slanderous charge that the demonstration of the slanderous charges and statistical and ratic party of that State was abolitionized and that we send to them from the south, greeting, onr they have given us that the democracy of New York are not pliable, but are granite in their pro-fessions of principles, and adamant in stern ad-herence and devotion to them.

Resolved, That we regard with loathing and ontempt the ungenerous and untruthful attacks which have been made upon Daniel S. Dickinson, which have occur into the national democracy of the first man among the national democracy of New York; that we cannot consent to any policy. New York; that we cannot conserve, which would whether emanating from any quarter, which would exchange this noble democrat for one who stands upon the platform for "the time being;" and that e now and here acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Dickinson for his long, consistent, and able lvocacy of constitional principles.

Daniel Ratcliffe, esq., warmly opposed the solutions, declaring it to be his opinion that the object of the meeting was to condemn the President of the United States. Mr. Wendell replied, denying that such was

he object, and took occasion to refer to the

substance of the resolutions, repeating that if

they deviated a hair's breadth from the true democratic principles, he desired that they be W. M. Overton, esq., having been loudly called for, briefly addressed the meeting, avowing himself a friend of the President, but, at the same time, that he would never consent to

make freesoilism an element of the democratic party-nor could be consent to an infamous and impure alliance with any faction opposed to the principles of the democratic party. The remarks of Messrs. Overton and Wendell were enthusiastically cheered. Every allusion to Dickinson, Bronson, and other na-tional democrats, met with a hearty response from the assemblage, notwithstanding the

forts of a few persons present, employes of the The question having been put, the resolu-

tions were passed by an overwhelming mamotion of Major William B. Chase, the

following resolutions were adopted: Be it further resolved, That the democratic republicans of this District and those from the several States now assembled, approve and commend to the attention of the democracy everywhere the Washington Sentinel. It has advocated with unpresent the second of the second surpassed ability the true principles and policy of the democratic party, and we recognize it as the the democratic party, and we recognize it as the treuthful exponent of the sentiments of the national democracy at the capital of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Washington Sentinel, and that the national democratic papers of the Union be requested to copy the same.

It was then moved that the meeting adjourn and that they proceed to the residence of Beverley Tucker, Esq., and give him evidence of the high regard in which the national de-

nocracy hold him.

The meeting then proceeded to the residence of Beverly Tucker, Esq., attended by the splendid band of music. On their way, his Excellency, the President, was serenaded. When the procession reached the house of Mr. Tucker, and it was announced by Mr. Wendell that they had come to inform him that a meeting of national democrats, held that evening, had formally approved his course as the editor of the national metropolitan paper, that gentle-man made the following remarks:

Fellow citizens and national democrats: I have reliow citizens and national democrats: I have no language to convey the emotions with which this compliment fills my heart. To be remembered by my fellow citizens at any time is truly grateful, but to have my feeble services in such a cause as you rejoice in to-night, recognised and appreciated far beyond any merit they may claim, is indeed overpowering. Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for furnishing to me, by this beautiful and spirited manifestation of your approbation, the proudest moment of my not uneventful life. What grander thought to any one—and the humbler the individ-ual the grander—than the assurance, by his fellow citizens, that he has done something, in his day and generation, for his country's good and his

ountry's honor.
But, my friends, I am sure that your sense of But, my friends, I am sure that your sense of justice will not allow your generous approbation to stop with me. Indeed, it should have begun with others. The gentlemen who have been and are associated with me in the conduct of the Sentinel deserve, not only a higher approbation at your hands, but the approbation of the whole country. (Cheers.) We are all in the same boat, with a horizon dark and lowering, and a future without promise as far as enverances favors are without promise, as far as government favors are concerned. Our untried bark was met, in the onset. by a swelling sea, whose violence might have made the bravest hold their breath for a time. But impelled, we hope we may say, by the pride of patriotism, we have brought her safels over every billow, and anchored within the vail, we every billow, and anchored within the vail, we gratefully receive the plaudits of our countrymen. And to those, none of whom I feat are here tonight, who have so often predicted her going down, (was the prophecy father to the thought?) it will be gratifying to know that her timbers are unsprung, her keel unwarped, and not requiring the means of a steam king for her repair, nor the government for her purchase. (Cheers.)

But, gentlemen, it must be a theme of rejoicing over the whole country that even here political

But, gentlemen, it must be a theme of rejoicing over the whole country that even here political disfranchisement nor the contiguity to, and influ-ence of, government patronage, have not subdued or quenched the true fire of patriotic sympathy and nterest in pure hearts. We should be to it, for our national position gives us fuller ac-quaintance with national subjects. There is no pleasure in this world without its alloy—and while we rejoice that our friends in New York have beaten down again the wicked element that strove to fasten itself upon our party, we deplore the oc-casion that gave the gallant Empire State to our political adversaries, the whigs. But party triumph is of no value to me unless it carries with it the as-cendency of the true principles of that party; [cheers] and when party triumph is only to be achieved, by engrafting upon our principles an unwholesome and putrid excrescence, then the body politic becomes corrupted and is far more odious than a thousand defeats. [Continued cheering.] Such are my sentiments, and are they not yours? The Be it so. What if we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter? Who shall separate us from our principles or our party? Shall tribulation or dis-tress, or persecution, or famine, or peril, or the sword, or principalities, or powers, or things present or things to come. force us to desert the standard of our faith and the integrity of our creed. We plant ourselves tirmly upon the platform which liberty of thought and freedom of speech have erected for us, and none shall make us afraid.

All honor, then, we say, to the gallant band of patriots who have borne our banner triumphantly through the most terrific fight over the hills and plains and waters of New York. All honor to that glorious triumvirate whom the prowess of power could not intimidate, or the allurements of place entrap! All honor to Dickinson, the incorruptible statesman, to whom Virginia, God bless her, brought the first fruits of her offering. (Cheers for Dickinson.) All honor to Greene C. Bronson, who, having reached the highest attitude of vir-tue, can feel that peace, above all earthly dignities a still and quiet conscience. (Loud cheers for Bronson.) All honor to Charles O'Conor, last, though not least, the pink of chivalry, the Cheva-lier Bayard of this contest. These men have made their impress upon a nation's gratitude. (Cheers.) Their deeds should not be uttered feely, for they have been "just and feared not," and Il their aims and ends have been their country's, God's, and truth's! If to defend these men, and those who follow them, "be treason, make the most of it;" for I am the bloodiest traitor with a

Mr. Tucker concluded by saying that, though the spirit moved him to say much more than he had, he conceived that there was a spirit within his house which insinuated that friends outside should be invited within, and, n obedience to that dictum, he said, "Walk in,

on. It shows that even at the Capitol of the nation, in a district where the citizens are virtually disfranchised, they feel alive to any great question which involves the integrity of Mississippi Election.

Altogether this was one of the largest meet-

ngs ever held in this city upon such an occa-

The subjoined telegraphic dispatch furnishes the first news of the Mississippi election, which ook place on Monday last : JACKSON, (Miss.,) Nov. 11.

The Mississippian has received returns of the election held on Monday, from a large portion of the State, which it says has gone democratic by a majority of from five to eight thousand on the State ticket.

The majority for Wm. Barksdale, the democratic candidate for Congress for the State at large, will be about the same. His opponent was Reuben Davis.

In the several congressional districts the folwing gentlemen are elected: 1st district - D. B. Wright, democrat. . W. S. Barry, do. O. R. Singleton, do. 2d do W. P. Harris, do. The following is the State ticket elected: For governor, John McRae, democrat. Secretary of State, W. H. Muse, do. State treasurer, A. M. Jackson, Attorney general, D. C. Glenn, do. In the legislature there is a democratic majority on joint ballot of twenty-five, which will defeat Mr. Foote's election to the United States

States senatorship.

Wisconsin Election. Telegraphic reports from Wisconsin repre sent that the democrats have elected their Stat ticket by a large majority. Such an event was to have been expected in that decidedly demo-cratic State. The following are the officers

William A. Barstow, governor. James T. Lewis, lieutenant governor. Alexander T. Gray, secretary of state. George B. Smith, attorney general. Edward H. Janssen, State treasurer. H. A. Wright, superintendent of public in

A. W. Starke, State prison commissioner. William M. Dennis, bank comptroller. The Milwaukie Scatinet states that so for

hat city was concerned there was "but one ssue thought of or talked of," and that was the "liquor law." The vote in Milwankie on that question was, in favor of a prohibitory law 897, against it 3,002. It fared better in the counties.

Local and Dersonal.

Risley's Variete-Mad. Sontag's Farewell Concert.-The energy of the lessee of this new lace of amusement, and the expensive arrangeents he has made to open an establishmen nited to the taste and requirements of a metropoltan public, are worthy of more than a passing noice. Mr. Risley has, no doubt, been an observer of the want of a good and genteel theatre, and has, we think, wisely chosen Iron Hall. It is centrally situated on our great thoroughfare, ob riating in a great degree the inconvenience of long walk from the principal hotels. The size of the building is sufficient to accommodate comortably any ordinary audience, and is capable of seating about 800 persons. The entrance is road, and the steps are easy of ascent. As the spectator enters, he is struck with the rich apearance of the hall. He sees in a mirror, a counerpart of himself in an opposite direction. On he right, the entrance admits him too a saloon of lmost eastern splendor. The elegant and tasteful panneling and decorations nearly bewilde

The reserved seats are separated from the others by a tasteful and substantial iron railing, and are omposed of arm chairs, neatly and comfortably ushioned. Two private boxes-the largest capable of containing fifteen persons—are partially concealed from the view of the audience and are peautifully draped, carpeted, lighted, and fur-

The drop curtain is composed of rich Damascus silk. The procenium and moveable scenes are astefully and richly painted. Over two hundred urners shed forth their rays, which are reflected from the gilded ornamental work of the wall. The house is sufficiently ventilated to render the atnosphere at all times pure and healthy.

The principal artists employed in rendering the ouse comfortable and attractive, are Messrs Lamb and Shutter, scenic and decorative painters; S. P. Franklin, paper hanger and upholsterer; Myers & Co., gas-fitters and furnishers; Feeman & Co., carpenters. The whole arrangements superintended by Mr. John Risley.

We understand that Mr. Risley, senior, has spent several months in selecting his dramatic company in the principal cities of the Union. and, from his experience and success as a caterer to the public, he can hardly fail of forming a corps deserving the patronage of this community.

To-morrow evening the Variete will be thrown open for Madame Sontag's first concert. Mr. Risley has shown great sagacity in selecting this occasion for the introduction of his establishment to the public. Having been made acquainted with the plans of Madame Sontag's agent, we can safely assert that this will be new era in the amusements of Washington. The police and interior arrangements are omplete, and will remove all causes of complaint heretofore experienced in entertainments of a high order. Prosperi's excellent cornet band will enliven the intervals of the concert by severa

We have said much on this subject, but wish to one to take our remarks on trust. See and udge for yourselves to-morrow night.

Music.-We are shortly to have what are designated "rich treats of music." The mere anpuncement has imparted much joy, and created quite an excitement among the lovers of sweet ocal and instrumental sounds, as well as among those who either possess or assume to have a sharp taste for extraordinary music, regarding not a little of which the merit consists more in the difficulty of execution than the peculiar entrancing properties of the explosions from human lips, nouths of brass, big drums, and all the other varied instruments brought into play for grand con

cert purposes. On Wednesday night, Madame Sontag, Paul Julien, Alfred Jaell, and Signor Rocco, will doubtless attract a large and fashio Risley's Variete. Judging from the former performances of this talented quartette in this city, even the unscientific will have something in the programme to delight them, and which they can inderstand; the celebrated songstress not being indifferent to the demand for simple melodies. which, falling softly on the ear, find an echo in the

Jullien, after delighting the Baltimorians, will give a series of his grand orchestral and vocal concerts in Washington, at the National Theatre Among his other great things, including "the adagio in A from the symphony in D," by Bethoven, and "La Prima Donna," by Jullien, composed, as we are told, "expressly by the command of the Queen of England, and performed at the court balls at Buckingham palace." We will have a refreshing "Quadrille National," composed by the last named gentleman since his arrival in this country, containing all the principal national melodies; among which, it is needless to say, are the airs sweetest to the patriotic heart, namely : "Hail Columbia," Yankee Doodle," and the "Star Spangled Banner." These will be performed by twenty of M. Jullien's eminent solo musicians. The New Yorkers listened to them for forty-one consecuive nights; the success being unprecedented.

Heretofore, musical troupes have generally scouted our tunes of a national character, leaving us indebted for these to local instrumental bands. But we trust that a new era is about to dawn, in the light of which, while we consent to listen, for the greater part, to foreign and incomprehensible fuges we may occasionally be regaled with American airs, harsh and rude though they may be to the mustached disciples of the "great masters." This remark is made on the presumption that the instruments can be made use of for this purpose!

Ethlopean Minstrelsy .-- Horn and Landis's Terpsichorean minstrels (nine in number) will commence their series of concerts this evening, at Odd Fellow's Hall. It is said that this is the most attractive band which has ever visited the city. The people of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, were the last delighted by those minstrels; the governor of the State and other officials attending their permances.

Something for the Alexandrians .- Mr. T Bishop will this week give his rich and instructive entertainments of unique scenes, illustrated by fine songs, in Alexandria. We bespeak for this gentleman and vocalist toe favorable regard of our Virginia neighbors.

Fire.-Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, the kitchen and sheds adjoining the residence of the French Minister, on G street, between Seveneenth and Eighteenth streets, were destroyed by are; the flames having been communicated to the roof from a stove pipe.

The Franklin Fire Company returned from their visit to New York on Sunday morning, delighted with the attentions which they received, not only in that city, but in Philadelphia on their

Thanksgiving.-The Mayor of Georgetown nas issued his proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 21th instant, as a day of thanksgiving and

Accident.-On Sunday last, while a party of boys were playing at an unfinished building on Eleventh street, one of them, a son of Mr. Thos Birch, carpenter, fell and broke his thigh bone.